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# ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST



Fifty-Second Year

MARCH, 1948

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# *Careers at* GENERAL ELECTRIC

## PHYSICIST . . . CHEMIST . . . ENGINEER

for each, General Electric has assignments to his liking

*General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, ranging from the building of giant turbines at Schenectady to the molding of plastics in Pittsfield. The 165,000 people of General Electric work*

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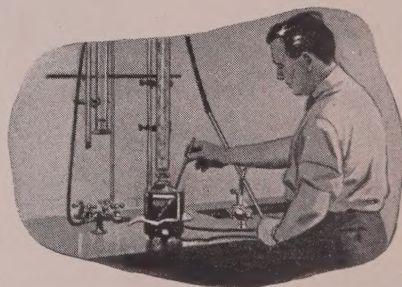
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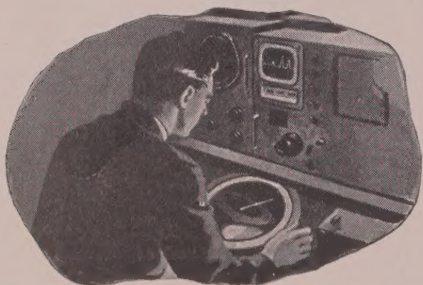
As the result of its research in nucleonics, General Electric was asked by the Government in 1946 to take over operation of the giant Hanford Works, one of the major units of the Manhattan Project. With this development, and with the construction of both a new Atomic Power Laboratory and a new Research Laboratory at Schenectady, opportunities in all phases of nuclear research have increased enormously. Herbert C. Pollock (left), one of the first scientists to isolate U-235, works now with such electron accelerators as the Betatron and Synchrotron.

### CHEMIST

General Electric is the largest molder of finished plastics parts in the world. It has also played a large part in the development of silicones, new chemical compounds from which a whole new industry is springing. Developments like these have meant unprecedented opportunities for chemists and chemical engineers at General Electric. Dr. J. J. Pyle, graduate in chemistry at British Columbia and McGill, became director of the G-E Plastics Laboratories at the age of 29.



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# GENERAL ELECTRIC



## THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST

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MARCH, 1948

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Number 5

### An Exponent of Scientific Agriculture

Published six times yearly by students in Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Illinois

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Our Cover—Paul "Pep" Lawson meets a new arrival at the sheep farm. His dad makes the introduction. (Photo by Jack Stumpf.)



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to Make This Tire Pull . . . Like the—**

# Firestone

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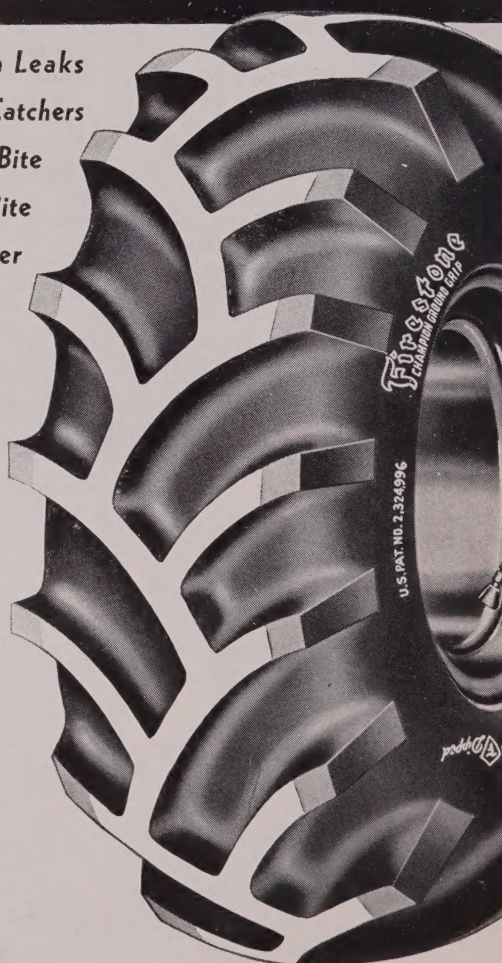
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**Try CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS**

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# Your 4-H Big Four Chosen

By Glydon Stuff

Four Illinois 4-H club members, chosen on the basis of outstanding 4-H achievements, have been chosen to represent 45,000 Illinois club members at the National 4-H club camp in Washington, D. C., next June. The Illinois delegates are Athylin Harris, 20, Grand Chain, Pulaski county; Meta Marie Keller, 20, Streator, LaSalle county; Gilbert Blankenship, 18, Yorkville, Kendall county; and Robert Willrett, 20, Malta, DeKalb county.

Four delegates from each state and representatives from many foreign countries attend National 4-H club camp each year for a week of citizenship training, visits to Congress, and educational tours to historic places. Selections of the state delegates are made on the basis of leadership qualities, outstanding 4-H achievements and prominence in project and community activities.

A delegate to camp last year, Miriam Wrigley, had this to say, "I was thrilled by the fact that the camp was held in America's most noted city, Washington, D. C. The spacious layout of buildings signified the freedom that is the United States. The 4-H delegates seemed to take their place as leaders of tomorrow in the many discussions of world problems. The many celebrities of national importance seemed to add a legislative flavor to the program. The many happy tours and happy memories of national 4-H camp helped to make it a significant event in my life."

## Blankenship Is Club Leader

Indicative of the contributions being made by Illinois 4-H clubs toward better rural cooperation are the sheep-dipping activities sponsored by the Newark 4-H club, a club led by Gilbert Blankenship. This 4-H club operates a sheep-dipping vat at cost for local farmers as a community service. Last year more than 500 sheep were dipped.

In nine years of 4-H club work, Blankenship has completed 39 projects, including 12 carried on last year. He has been president of his county 4-H federation, leader of his local club for two years and junior leader for two years. He has been named grand champion in showmanship during the past three years in county contests and had taken many other top state and local honors. His record of leadership and achievement in 4-H, school, and community activities is outstanding. He was a delegate to National 4-H Club congress in 1945.

## A Community Leader

Athylin Harris has been named an outstanding 4-H club member for each of the past seven years. In 1946 she attended 4-H Club congress as the Illinois winner of the National 4H Food Canning contest. A member of the Jubilee Fi-

delity 4-H Club of Grand Chain, Athylin has completed ten years, of 4-H work, including a clothing project each year. Her record of community service has been particularly outstanding. During the war she assumed much of the local leadership in Red Cross fund-raising activities and later participated in drives to raise funds for the fight against infantile paralysis.

## Illini Co-Ed Wins Honors

According to Meta Marie Keller, the practical experience gained through her 4H project activities has provided the background for a career as a home economics extension worker. After her graduation from the University of Illinois in 1949, Meta plans to travel to Europe to teach homemaking, and to continue her studies.

Meta has been quite active on campus. She has been selected as co-chairman of the Plowboy prom, the big ag-home ec. dance of the year. She is also

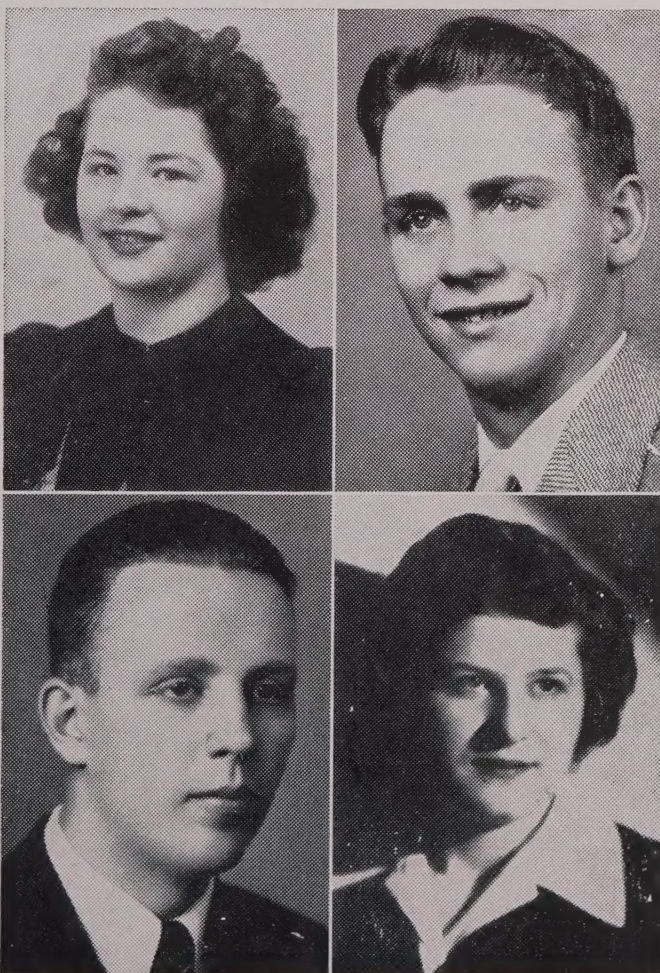
second vice president of the Rural Life club, publicity chairman of the Home Economic club, and a member of the Agriculturist staff.

Besides all these activities, Meta has been initiated into Phi Upsilon Omicron, professional home economic honorary, and served as chairman of McKinley hall's Doll committee. In her home county she has been active in 4-H club work for ten years. Recently Meta's parents were chosen the typical farm family of the year and won a trip to the Southland for a week.

## DeKalb County Is Represented

Robert G. Willrett has had ten years of 4-H work in livestock and crop projects. He won first place in the National Youth Safety contest in 1945, has been local club leader for the past three years, was president of the county 4-H federation during 1947, has participated on demonstration teams, and attended the 1946 National 4-H Club congress. Bob is a sophomore at the Northern Illinois State Teachers college.

These leaders in the 4-H world believe that the trip to National 4-H camp is a long dream that has finally come true.



This year's delegates. Top—Athylin Harris and Gilbert Blankenship. Bottom—Robert Willrett and Meta Marie Keller



# Home Management House

Dear Mom,

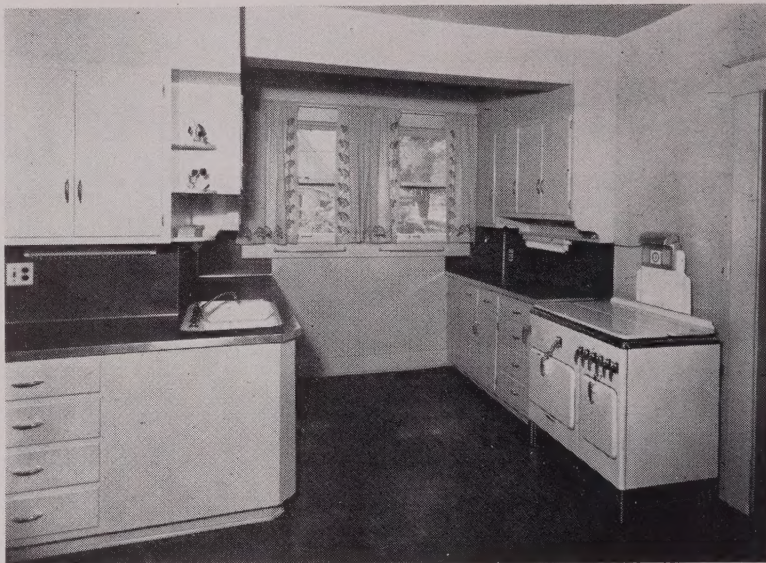
You can write me now at 1202 West Green street. That's the address of the home management house. Four of us moved in yesterday, and already we like it a lot. You know, we get to live here for four weeks as part of our course in home economics 14 (home management).

The house is an old one that has been remodeled. Several students, as well as the home management staff, planned how it was to be made over, and I think they did a wonderful job. The interior is gay and colorful.

Each of the bedrooms is a different color including soft tones of yellow, blue, green, and pink. I decided to take the blue one with the maple furniture. Downstairs the rooms (all but the kitchen) are done in a greyed yellow-green. It makes them very light and cheerful-looking. I'm sending you a picture of the living room. Today one of the girls made a flower arrangement for the table that stands by the front window. The red roses are very effective against the white nylon curtains.

In the dining room there is a mahogany Duncan Phyfe table. For dinner last night we set it with green place mats and white dishes with coral and grey designs. The food looked attractive with this service. Occasionally we use a tablecloth, but the mats are so pretty and easier to keep clean. Also, we can enjoy the surface of the table when we use them.

I wish you could see the kitchen. Would you believe it — it's coral and ivory. It's arranged so that you can stand



This modern kitchen is where we cook

in one place and find everything you need to work with right at hand. There is a work unit for each activity so that the girls won't get in each other's way when several are working at once. Of course, this isn't so important at home where there are only one or two people in the kitchen at a time.

You're probably wondering just what we do at the house. Well, we are trying to apply the management techniques we have learned, using food as our main problem. It is a good problem to work on because it is so time consuming, the results are easy to see, and it involves

the expenditure of time and money.

First, we decide upon the activities that we think need to be done. Then we divide them into four groups. We rotate the jobs about once a week so each of us gets a chance to do everything. Usually one of the girls is the food manager and plans the menus, does the shopping, and keeps the records. Another girl is hostess, another does the cooking, another is the housekeeper, and so on. We don't do all the cleaning and laundry, though, just enough so that we can evaluate the equipment used.

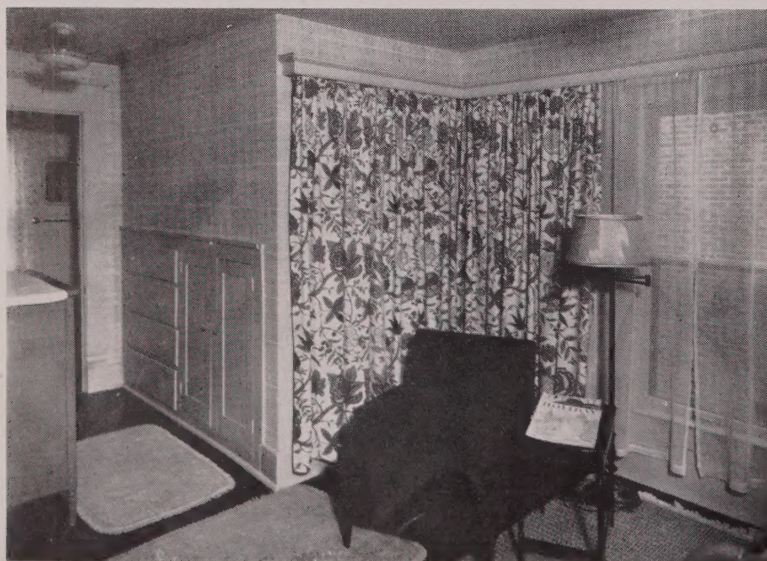
I almost forgot to tell you about the laundry room. It used to be the garage. It is very light as it has windows on every side. There are both automatic and conventional washing machines, lines for hanging clothes, and an ironer as well as an ironing board, so it's quite handy.

Miss Goodyear is in charge of the course. Miss Helleberg lives here and assists in teaching the course.

We're going to have a lot of fun entertaining here. Next week we're having an informal buffet for our dates. Later we plan to have a tea for the girls from our houses. Several of them have said they wanted to visit us. Finally, we plan to serve an informal dinner and invite some of the faculty members.

Of course, we're quite busy with our housework as well as going to classes. We all have made schedules that include the important things we want to get done. I think we're going to really appreciate having had this experience when we get our own homes some day.

Love,  
Mary Lou



One of our instructors lives in this room





The vo-ag teacher must have practical knowledge

You're familiar with the agriculture education 50 course, aren't you? Well, if you aren't let's get better acquainted with this course. Agriculture education 50 is the curriculum name given to the student teaching course. Since 1938, students graduating from the vocational agriculture curriculum have been the patronizers of this course, if we may think of students as patronizing courses.

Perhaps you are in doubt as to what is meant by student teaching and what the functions of this program are. In practice teaching, the tables are turned from the conventional method. The student merely leaves his chair in the classroom and takes the regular teacher's stand. No, not here at the University, but in a high school.

Various high schools about the state are chosen as student teaching centers by the merit of their existing vocational agriculture programs. Generally, sixteen schools are sufficient to meet the student demand for these practice centers.

When the vocational agriculture student here at the University starts either his seventh or eighth semester, he enrolls in agriculture education 50. Then he is placed in a distant high school and is introduced to what awaits him in his chosen profession of being a teacher of agriculture in a secondary school.

Two agriculture education 50 student teachers go together to a chosen high school which is preferably not more than fifty miles from their original homes. In this location, the individual is more accustomed to the nature of the community, and the chances are that he will later locate in that section of the state.

For six weeks these two young disciples of the agriculture education course are engaged with a full time teaching program—testing new theories, adhering to the present program, and mainly just getting the “feel of things” in regard to teaching. Each student teacher is responsible for the teaching of one course in the agriculture program of the high school. A vocational

# Back to High School For Future Profs

By Russell Lewey

agriculture program does not stop in the classroom. Consequently, the student teacher has other duties. Half of his week-ends are spent visiting adult farmers, carrying out community observations, and visiting the high school boys and their projects. The student teacher does teaching in the veterans class also. This is an agriculture class composed of veterans satisfying their requirement of two hundred hours of organized agriculture instruction.

Furthermore, the student teacher is considered as having equivalent duties of any other full time member of the high school's faculty. He may be given duties in the study hall, faculty meetings, attendance records, social events, athletic functions, and assemblies.

The practicing teacher observes the advisory counsel in operation and is also given some responsibility in this capacity. Not all centers have young farmer classes, but if he is in a school which has a young farmer class, he may give demonstrations and conduct this organization.

Field trips form an important constituent of this teacher training course. During recent years, the student teachers have gone to the National FAA convention which is held in Kansas

City every November. Additional field trips are taken to different vocational agriculture departments of the state. In this manner, the student teacher can get a vivid cross sectional view of how other successful teachers have developed programs of vocational agriculture. And, he can grasp an idea of what is expected of him as he starts a vocational agriculture program in a high school.

Now, with the student performing all of these duties, you probably are wondering if he takes any other University work during that semester. In addition to agriculture education 50, he takes agriculture education 51 and two other three hour courses that are organized on a ten-week basis. The past procedure has been to enroll in agricultural engineering 21 and dairy husbandry 33 in coordination with the two agriculture education courses. This plan gives the student a semester's program consisting of sixteen credit hours toward graduation.

It has been suggested that all students expecting to enroll in student teaching be so designated to the course administrators at least a semester in advance of the time necessary for the student to start his teaching.

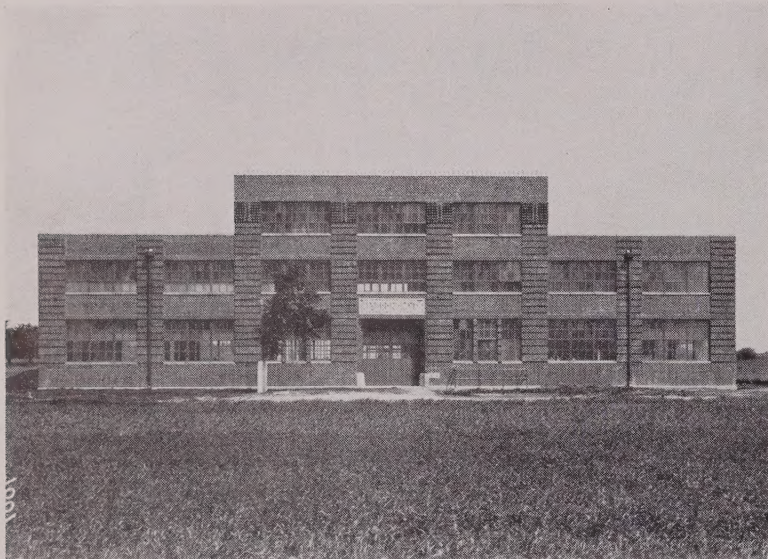


For great community service, he is a specialist in many phases of agriculture



# Your Agent for Farming Success

By Ken Goodrich



Experiments done in the Agronomy Field lab show the way to better farming practices

Have you ever stopped to think why we don't have more ghost farms in Illinois? Have you ever considered why Illinois farmers are regarded as some of the most prosperous and technically advanced in the world? What happened to the haphazard planting-and-praying days and why?

The answer certainly does not all lie within Illinois' fertile soil. Agronomy research and the dissemination of its results can claim a large share of the credit. The nucleus of Illinois experimental operations in agronomy is a two-story, rather unimpressive building — the Agronomy Field laboratory. Here the tedious work goes on of making countless tests upon the produce of the surrounding land—the South Farm.

The South Farm Agronomy division is made up of 170 acres of intensively cultivated 4-acre plots. One hundred seventy acres of excellent Champaign county soil would, naturally be expected to make profits, and this is the primary purpose of the Agronomy department—profits to the Illinois farmer, not the University. By operating at a loss in their expensive research they have been directly responsible for millions of dollars of increased profits for farmers all over the midwest. Let's take a look at its creditable list of achievements.

The outstanding projects today are corn and soybeans. Illini, Viking, Chief, and Lincoln are in the vocabulary of every Illinois farmer, and all are resultants of the admirable work of Dr. C. M. Woodworth, head of the plant breeding department. These varieties have

brought Illinois from the low production days of the 1920's to the largest soybean producing state in the country. A new soybean variety, the Hawkeye, released in small quantities last spring is hoped to further increase the yield to the farmer.

The work on hybrid corn which began in 1930 today has brought our state average up to over 50 bushels per acre for the past eight years—a commendable record.

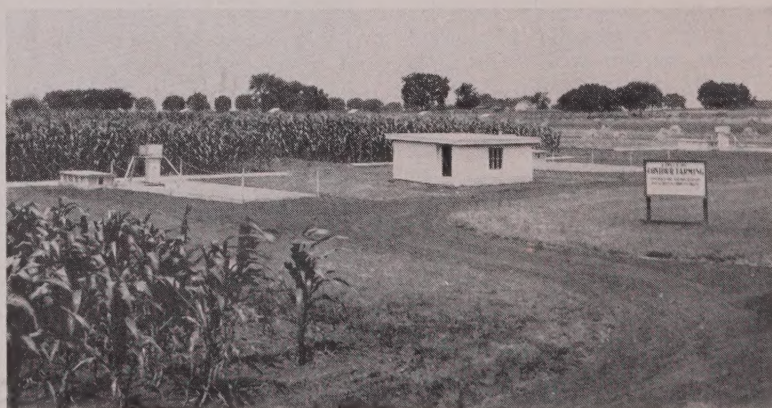
Let's look at another phase of experimentation—crop storage. In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, over a score of granaries, built in different sizes, shapes and colors and of a variety of materials are set up east of the field laboratory. These

are being diligently tested to determine the best of protection against insects, rodents and other destructive agents of grains. Again all was done in the interest of putting more money in the farmer's pocket.

High yielding varieties and storage mean little indeed, if a soil problem faces the farmer. Whether topographical or fertility difficulties, the Agronomy South farm has the answer, or is in the process of finding it. Several of the 4-acre plots are devoted entirely to determining the results of annual crop rotations, while others are affording pertinent information on fertilizers. Naturally, since a number of years of research is required for projects of this sort and weather variations must be taken into consideration, a fully equipped weather station has been erected so results can be corrected for the meteorological factor.

Soil erosion, which has given many southern Illinois farmers headaches and has recently been added to the worries of the so-called level-land farmers, is also being studied. Practical methods of contour farming and soil conservation are coming into general use as a result of Agronomy men shifting these problems to their shoulders, and finding a solution.

Realizing that on every farm there is some livestock and for that livestock there must be forage, a section of the farm is devoted to research on that important aspect of feeding. Our grandfathers probably remember the day when a field of alfalfa was a rare sight in Illinois. In fact it would hardly grow at all on its acid soil. Agronomy de-



Weather data collected here are useful in interpreting weather's relation to yield



partments from other states cooperated with our own agronomists and came to the conclusion that the lack of soil nutrients was not the only problem. Nitrogen fixation also entered into the picture. The answer was found in inoculating the seed with the proper bacteria culture to bring about the fixing of nitrogen. And so—Illinois acquired its second-most valuable hay crop.

Actual testing of the suitability of

crops new to this area—like alfalfa was at the turn of the century, follows a pattern something like this: an adaptable variety of the strain is established and its soil requirements determined. Following that the most profitable mixture for this area and the proper method of seeding are discovered. There the extension department takes over and begins which was once one of the most difficult jobs, that of selling the new

crop to the farmer.

W. L. Burlison, head of the Agronomy department, remembers full well the early 1920's when farmers resisted the new ideas of the agronomists. But today an ever increasing number of extension bulletin readers and visitors to the Field Laboratory testify to the growing numbers of scientific farmers. Experimental farms such as the South Farm have come into their own.

## Fashions From Their Fingertips

"My, what a smart looking outfit. Do you mean to tell me that she not only made but designed it herself?" Questions such as this were asked by members of the audience who watched the fashion show given by the Isabel Bevier Home Economics club at the monthly meeting, January 20.

The program, "Fashions from our Fingertips," was sponsored by the textiles and clothing girls in the club with Carolyn Wildman as chairman. The 50 garments shown were made in the advanced clothing class, home economics 30, and the beginning classes, home economics 29b and 29c. In home economics 30, the girls designed their patterns, made them, and then constructed the dresses using these patterns. The beginning classes used commercial patterns. Instructors in these courses are Miss Rice, Miss Zwolanek, Miss Durrell, and Miss Whitesel.

Dresses were shown for almost every occasion. There were simple one-piece wool dresses for casual wear, two-piece dresses, suits, and jackets. Skirts and blouses were shown varying from those intended for the most dressy occasion to the simple skirts for school wear. There were quite a number of silk prints made with an eye toward the coming spring season. The afternoon dresses and cocktail dresses lent an air of sophistication to the show.

The grand climax to the fashion revue was reached with the entrance of the wedding gown designed and made in the advanced clothing class. The gown was fashioned of traditional white satin, with a sweetheart neckline, leg-of-mutton sleeves, and tiny buttons to the waistline. The skirt was simple with a soft flare and long train.

Definite trends could be noted toward "that new look" which incidentally is becoming "that accepted look." Scarves were very much in evidence with suits, jackets, blouses, and dresses. Many of the dresses were made with very full ballerina skirts, some of which measured nine yards around the hemline. The new lengths, ranging from nine to thirteen inches from the floor,

By Betty Reynolds

were particularly noticeable. There seemed to be a tendency toward rich looking, stiff fabrics, such as taffetas and failles. Crepes were still much in evidence. There were many new shades shown in greens, blues, and reds in particular, with a tendency toward the bright intense colors such as "electric

blue. The low off-shoulder neckline, peplum effects, and pencil slim skirts were shown frequently.

Doris Neuman, a senior in home economics, added a great deal to the show with her interesting comments about each costume. Upon graduation, Doris has a job awaiting her as fashion co-ordinator in a store in her home town, Kankakee.



Modeling their own creations are Lois Hanselman, Shirley Johnson, Margaret Rogers, Jenny Segelhorst, and Marilyn Schickendanz



## Here's Beauty Plus Brains



HARRIET NIFONG

If you think winning a \$300 cash award isn't easy, just ask Harriet Nifong, senior in home economics, about it. All she had to do was make a 4.75 all-University average for her first three years.

Harriet, a foods and nutrition major in the College of Agriculture, won the Borden company award. This is given annually to the girl having the highest average of home economics majors entering their senior year.

Besides spending time at studies that was necessary to keep up that grade point, Harriet has quite a list of activities to her credit. She is now president of Phi Upsilon Omicron, and secretary of Omicron Nu, both home economic honoraries. A member of the home economics club, Harriet has also worked on the social committee for WGS, office management committee for the YWCA, and has sung in the women's glee club. During her sophomore year she was on the ticket committee for the Plowboy prom. Activities such as dance commit-

tees at Busey hall, where she has lived since she came to the University, have also claimed her time. As an added activity, Harriet has been named a member of Iota Sigma Pi, chemistry honorary.

Her dreams of the future include a job with the research department of some foods company. Harriet transferred last fall from dietetics to foods and nutrition because she discovered she likes the theoretical aspect of foods better than the practical.

As to her likes and dislikes among her studies, she enjoys chemistry more than any of her other courses. And she definitely doesn't like milk as well as she used to, having recently completed a three-day milk diet for her bio-chemistry class. Dancing and tennis are tops on her enjoyment list, and she is an excellent pianist.

Originally from Wood River, Harriet now claims Carlinville as her home town. Her first college year was spent at Millikin university in Decatur.

## Mail Order Information . . . Yours for the Asking

by John Linsner

Are you bothered by dead chickens in your mail? The Agricultural Information office is. This office in Mumford hall is the receiving point for all mail for the college of agriculture. Consequently, they frequently receive some very strange things in their mail.

The chicken had, of course, been sent in to be analyzed by the department of veterinary medicine. Envelopes containing soil to be tested and leaves or twigs to be identified are common.

The bulk of the mail, however, contains requests for information. "Ask and ye shall receive" might well be the motto of the information office. If the material requested is not covered by a bulletin or circular, the letter is referred to the department that can help the inquirer. The usual time limit is 24 hours service on requests.

### Distribution—Half-Million

About one-half million copies of bulletins, circulars and soil reports are distributed yearly. Except for about 20 per cent sent to regular mail lists, the greater part of these publications are sent out in answer to requests. The bulk of them are distributed without charge. Many of these bulletins are sold to commercial concerns and institutions in other states.

Some literature is distributed at public meetings if the group is small and the subject covered by the publication is directly related to the text of the meeting. As a general rule, however, such

"broadside" distribution of publications is not encouraged as it results in waste.

Results of research by the experiment station and other studies of the Extension service in agriculture and home economics are prepared as manuscripts by the staff members. After passing through the hands of department heads and the dean of the college, and being checked all the way along the line, the manuscript reaches the desk of Miss Anna C. Glover, editor of publications. Here it is revised for clarity and objectivity and checked again.

The material is then printed as a circular or bulletin and distributed as requested from the mailing room in the basement of Mumford hall. Bulletins cover technical material of interest to scientists while circulars are of a more popular nature.

New publications are announced through news stories, through radio broadcasts and the Illinois Extension News Messenger. They are also made known to agricultural workers through a regular mimeographed report.

### Publications Have Foreign Demand

During the war requests from foreign countries were curtailed but now publications are going to all countries but Yugoslavia and Romania. There are about 1,000 foreign addresses on file. Foreign mail is sent to the international exchange in Washington and then re-

layed to the country without charge to the University.

Many of the devastated countries are rebuilding libraries destroyed in the war and are anxious for all the publications we can send. Scientists interned during the war are again establishing contact with their sources of technical information.

During Austria's occupation, all textbooks, technical journals, pamphlets and other publications printed in languages other than German were destroyed. The Federal institute in Vienna requested copies of all publications that were available to help rebuild their library.

Usually, only single copies are involved in exchanges of publications with other nations. The first request for quantities of individual publications came from the Union of South Africa. There, two circulars, "Tractor Repair and Maintenance" and "Relief from Tractor Troubles," had proved of such use that the Union's department of forestry wanted them as reference guides at their saw-mills.

Thus the Agricultural Information office serves as clearing house for information, both for residents of the state and for people throughout the world. Who knows what tomorrow's mail may bring? A woman in Mexico may want a recipe for some "Yankee" dish or a farmer over near Bloomington may want information on the Lincoln soybean. Once in a while a second copy of a publication is requested. "Please send me another copy of Bulletin . . . my calf ate my first copy." The Information office, having no power over such "acts of God," will comply with the request.



## An Aggie Leads the "Y"

There aren't many ag students who devote as much time and service to campus activities as Hubert Wetzel. As president of the University YMCA, he is the leader of over one thousand fellow students from all colleges of the University.

Probably the most interesting things about the college life of Hubert Wetzel are his large number of activities which led up to his becoming president of the Y.

Back in 1940-'41 and '42-'43, Hugh served on the social recreation committee at the YMCA and he also participated in the freshman fellowship program. As a sophomore, he was a member of the cabinet as public relations committeeman.

After two-and-a-half years as a navigator with the army air forces in the ETO, Hugh returned to campus in February, 1946. He served on the family living committee and became chairman during his junior year.

Hugh has made many friends and acquaintances on other college campuses through his service and leadership on various conferences.

During this past Christmas vacation, he was a member of the steering committee of the Christian Frontiers conference at Lawrence, Kansas. A year ago this summer, Hugh was delegate from the states of Illinois, Indiana, and

Michigan, at the National Intercollegiate Christian conference and the United Student Christian council held at Lake Geneva, Wis.

In December, 1946, when the National Student assembly met here on campus, Hugh was a delegate from the University YMCA.

During this last summer, he attended YMCA President's school at Union Theological seminary at Columbia university in New York.

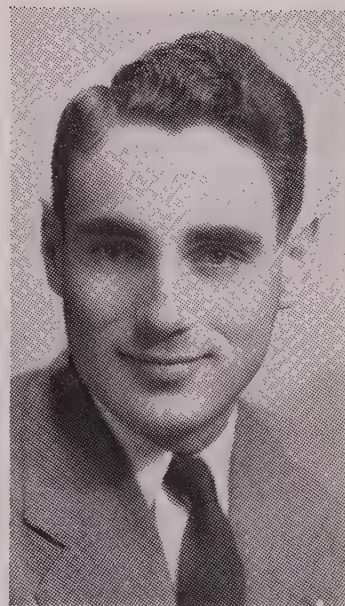
Besides an outstanding record of service to the YMCA, Hugh has been active in other organizations. He is at present secretary-treasurer of Ma-wanda, senior men's activity honorary. He is a member of Alpha Tau Alpha, professional agricultural education fraternity. Hugh is a member of Alpha Gamma Rho where he served as chaplain during his junior year.

Hugh was president of the ag club during the first semester 1946-'47 and general co-chairman of the Plowboy Prom a year ago.

An active member of McKinley foundation, Hugh was chairman of publicity for Religious Emphasis Week on campus in 1947.

Hugh comes from Alhambra, in Madison county, where he attended high school for three years. He graduated from Edwardsville High school in 1940.

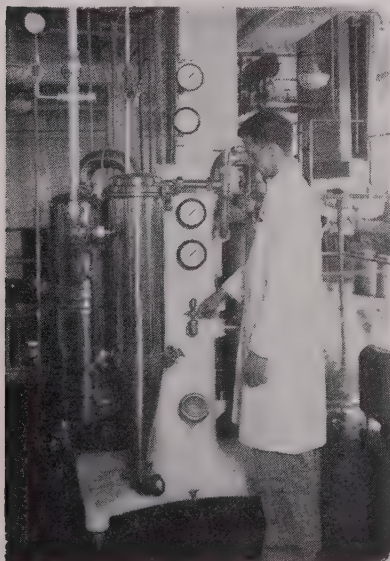
Hugh is majoring in vocational agri-



HUBERT WETZEL

culture. After graduating in June, he plans to teach vocational agriculture in high school. He recently has completed practice teaching at Newton High school.

After the successful completion of a busy college career such as this, we extend our best wishes to Hubert Wetzel in his future undertakings.



Dairy tech training includes the practical phases

People in cities and towns all over the country have come to rely on the quality of milk and milk products. Milk and milk products have gained great popularity due largely to the efforts of the dairy technologist. Our own college

## To Your Good Health Through Dairy Tech

by Jack Albrecht

of agriculture's dairy technology division has played a leading role in the training of these dairy technologists.

The dairy technology division is included in the recently organized food technology department. P. H. Tracy, professor of dairy manufactures, is head of the division.

The division's Dairy Manufacture's building on south campus houses a complete modern dairy products plant. Here classes in dairy technology carry out manufacturing processes in the production of butter, cheese, ice cream, and powdered milk. The plant pasteurizes and bottles milk, chocolate milk, cultured milk, and cream. It supplies these products to the men's residence halls and McKinley hospital.

The plant is set up so that students in dairy technology receive experience in carrying out dairy plant processes including sanitary control. The teaching is not confined to "rules of thumb," but is designed to illustrate the principles and effects of manufacturing processes.

The milk and cream is obtained at the

dairy husbandry farm with some cream being purchased from local farmers. At present milk is supplied only to the men's residence halls and the hospital, while the ice cream goes to the Union building, hospital, and coffee house. Due to the short supply of cream, butter is delivered to the residence halls only. The cheese is sold in the agricultural products sales room.

At the present time approximately 65 students are majoring in dairy technology. These students take courses in chemistry, physics, algebra, bacteriology, and general agriculture, besides dairy technology courses in cheese making, buttermaking, ice cream manufacture, milk plant operation, and chemical control measures for dairy plants. This four-year course leads to a bachelor of science degree in dairy technology.

The division's staff carries out research projects ranging from the testing of dairy equipment to studies of different chemical substances that produce desired and undesired effects on dairy products. Constant contact between the staff and the industry is maintained, and many short courses are given to non-University personnel.



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Mixing NITRAGIN with legume seed is as easy as stirring up a batch of feed. Just moisten inoculant . . . spread over seed and stir.



This pea field scene shows the value of NITRAGIN inoculation. Stand at left was inoculated with NITRAGIN. At right, no inoculant was used.



Free booklets give facts about growing better alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, other legumes. Just mail a card.

● NITRAGIN inoculation, the first commercially produced legume bacteria, was registered in 1898. Millions of bushels of alfalfa, clover, soybean and other legume seed are inoculated every year. There is good reason for this. Farmers know that inoculation increases yields and improves the quality of their legumes. They have faith in NITRAGIN because they know from experience that it gets results.

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Farming authorities recognize the value of legumes and the importance of their inoculation. Don't take chances with your legume acreage . . . don't depend on last year's bacteria. Always inoculate all legume crops. Help yourself to better legume yields and save the fertility of your soil by inoculating all your legumes with fresh NITRAGIN . . . the inoculant in the yellow can. Get it from your seedsman.

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#### Farm Youth Feted in Annual 4-H Week

To the young citizens of rural America the coming of spring spells 4-H. In order to get the four-leaf clover rolling again, the first week in March of 1948 was designated as 4-H week. During this nation-wide campaign, rural community clubs strove to encourage their 4-H'ers into activity in the form of constructive agricultural and home economics projects. An effort was made also to increase 4-H club membership by as much as 50 per cent. Every boy and girl of 4-H age was contacted so that he too might share in the "head, heart, hands, and health" way of living.

Several broadcasting stations, nationwide as well as local hook-ups, presented special programs in observance of 4-H week. Merchants throughout the country displayed posters to build up interest, while in schools, churches, and at community gatherings, special assemblies and programs were held to explain the advantages of 4-H living. Present at many of these meetings were active 4-H clubbers who spoke from experience after having attended 4-H summer camp and the National 4-H congress. Mayors and governors, too, in accord with 4-H week, spoke of the advantages gained through the organization.

The University of Illinois, as state agricultural college, played a large part in getting the 4-H week program under way. Its extension service workers, co-operating with the United States department of agriculture, communicated to all county farm and home advisors the plans for this seventh annual 4-H club week. All posters and printed matter, too, for the state of Illinois were distributed by the extension service.

Training America's youth in better farming and home-making methods is a valuable service of 4-H clubs, but far more important are the qualities of good citizenship which active 4-H'ers develop. By joining with friends for work, fun, and fellowship, they acquire talents for greater usefulness. In short, 4-H'ers become equipped to lead successful lives in a changing world.

SURE—We'll advertise in this fine magazine—

SURE—We have served the men and women of Illinois  
for twenty-five years and

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WE'LL APPRECIATE SERVING YOU, TOO  
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# Soil Must Be Productive or We Can't Prosper

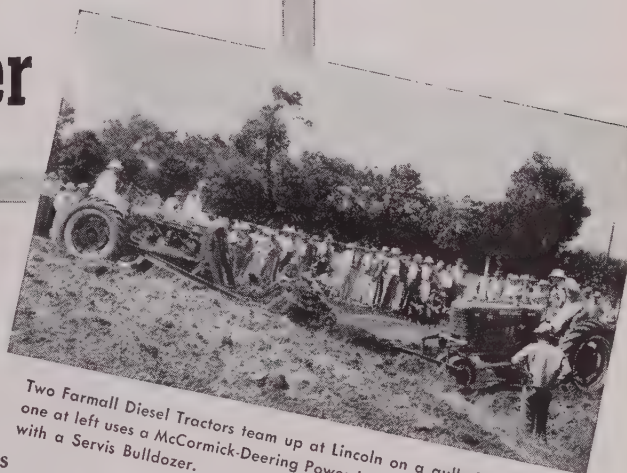
International Harvester has long subscribed to the principle that if there is to be a "tomorrow" for both agriculture and industry, soil conservation practices must be carried out today.

To promote this modern farming, the company last fall held the fourth and fifth of a nation-wide series of In-Service Training Courses on farm machinery for Soil Conservation Service personnel. They were staged in Region Five, Lincoln, Nebr., and Region One, Hershey, Pa.

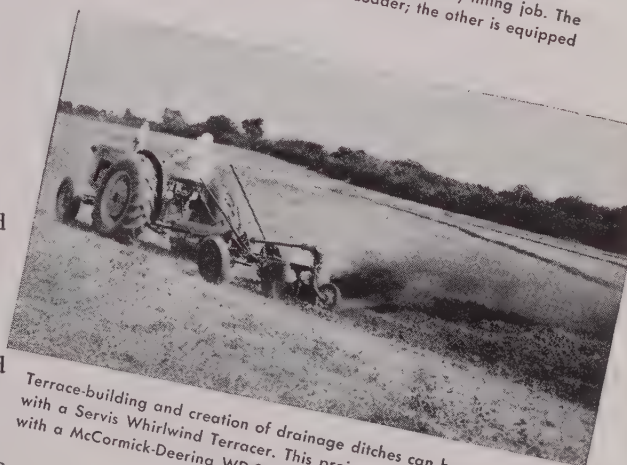
Thousands of soil conservationists, agronomists, county agents, farmers and farm equipment dealers attended these meetings to watch machines fight "land on the move." The accompanying illustrations show how problems of terrace-building, gully control and retaining of top soils, among others, were mastered.

These men, supported by International Harvester and the IH Dealer in your home town, form an army that is waging a great peace-time battle: the conservation of the land, our greatest heritage. We encourage everyone who daily lives and works with American farmers to assist in the program of soil and water conservation.

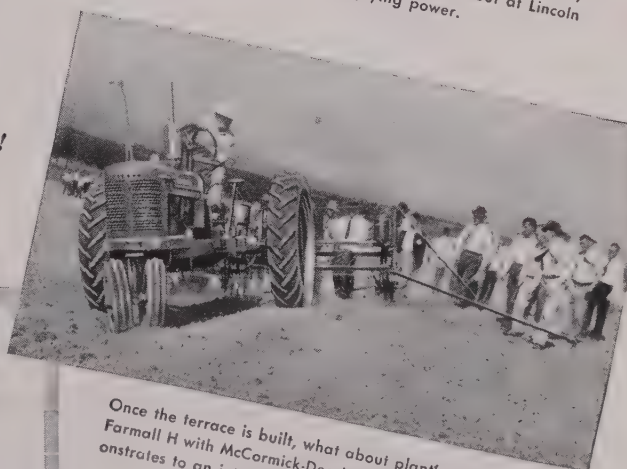
If the farmer is to prosper—and with him, the rest of the nation—*soil must be made and kept productive!*



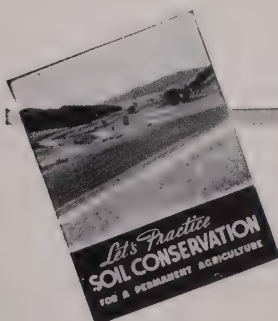
Two Farmall Diesel Tractors team up at Lincoln on a gully-filling job. The one at left uses a McCormick-Deering Power Loader; the other is equipped with a Servis Bulldozer.



Terrace-building and creation of drainage ditches can be done in a hurry with a Servis Whirlwind Terracer. This project was carried out at Lincoln with a McCormick-Deering WD-9 Tractor supplying power.

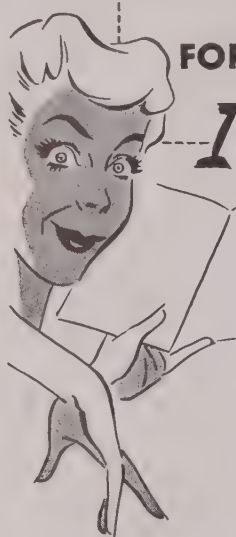


Once the terrace is built, what about planting on its side? This Farmall H with McCormick-Deering Beet and Bean Planter demonstrates to an interested group at Hershey just how it's done.



Want to know more about soil conservation? Then write for this FREE booklet titled "Let's Practice Soil Conservation." Address Consumer Relations Dept., International Harvester Company, 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois.





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Strain A -----	331	166	750
Strain B -----	280	94	686
Gain for better strain --	51	72	64

(Wis. Res. Bul. 72; Keeney, Soil Sci.; The Urbana Laboratories)

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library research experts and patent attorneys. Their findings and the results of laboratory tests go with the disclosure to an application committee. On the average, one patent application is filed for every seven disclosures submitted.

This procedure gets results for Standard Oil and Standard men. We believe it compares most favorably with the patent practices of other industries—and few indeed can match Standard's record for technological progress.

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## NEWS OF THE GRADUATES

If you have the desire to see the world, or live in a foreign country, your home economics degree may be just the passport you need.

Mary Argenbright '47 is in India at this historic period of the dawn of a new nation. She has joined the staff of the Agricultural institute at Allahabad. Besides teaching nutrition, home decoration and assisting with food preparation, she is learning Indian cookery.

Since Hindu is the official language, there will also be lessons in that.

An evening's entertainment in India, she found, may often be surprisingly like ours—square dancing. American products are in the markets, including from breakfast foods to shoe polish. In a letter she remarks, "It's certain I couldn't be enjoying myself more."

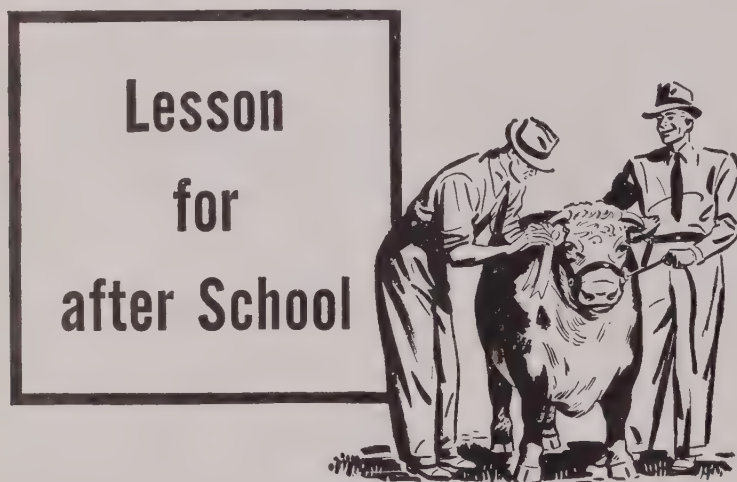
Another University graduate is also in the East. Mrs. Lydia Lindberg Heffron

'28 is home economics adviser with the department of education of Korea. She will assist in training teachers, preparing textbooks, and obtaining equipment. Previously she has been with the Farmer's Home administration in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Edna White '06 is in Greece. She has been sent there as a member of a special mission by the State department. Miss White is a former president of the American Home Economics association and director of the Merrill-Palmer school, Detroit.

Mildred Bonnell '37 has recently returned from China where she served with the UNRRA and the Public Health department. She is now assistant professor of institution management at the University of Washington.

Arthur T. Mosher '32, son of M. L. Mosher, professor of farm management extension is also in India. He is doing extension work with the Agricultural institute.



Standards for livestock are constantly improving. Breeders are developing better strains of meat animals—new feed and fodder crops are being discovered. These scientific advances are reflected in the prize animals shown at the yearly, great International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, at similar large expositions in other sections of the United States, and at State and County Fairs throughout the country. Visit these shows frequently while you're still in school. It's part of your education. And keep up the habit after you have left school—for at these shows you will see the patterns for the animals you must raise to keep abreast of the market.

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*Corsages (vegetable, that is)*

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Refreshments: Box Lunches (Dates, Please Take Notice!)

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# TIME

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## THE AG'CULTURE

By Kenneth Goodrich

I got lost again this week in the Old Ag building. Somebody ought to do something about those room numbers! When I asked what system was followed in numbering, I was told that many office occupants used their auto or social security number, or even the phone number of an old flame.

\* \* \*

Everyone stood up and faced east in an Animal Science class recently when President Stoddard's bulldog, Koko, paid a visit. The canine growled haughtily and sauntered off in the direction of the forestry classes.

\* \* \*

A bitter professor with apparently no love for undergrads told me the other day that everyone should be born with a B.A. and start their education from there. He must not have ever taken chem 32.

\* \* \*

Ever since my wife got the job of feeding experimental rats for animal nutrition department, the meat budget has been suspiciously low. I wonder—!

\* \* \*

Now that Uncle Sam has come through with increase in veteran's subsistence we can afford gravy with our corn pone. We ought to get together with the Navajos.

\* \* \*

Since a couple of agronomy 1 students recently learned that one-fifth million acres of rich American topsoil is eroded into the sea each year, they immediately started planning an intricate system of farming the ocean bottom. They're planning to get Reynolds to build the machinery that runs under water and our alert editor is planning a new underseas edition of The Agriculturist.

\* \* \*

Professors are constantly being harangued with departmental nicknames, but my sympathy goes out to the poor instructors in the entomology department. One student I know always calls his instructor "The Stink Bug" and it was just after the final that I heard one being referred to as a "Dirty Bugger."

\* \* \*

I wish someone would confirm or deny the rumors that economics, chem 5, and accountancy will be dropped from the required curricula for ag students. Preferably confirm.

\* \* \*

I'm told that this column may have been instrumental in a movement to change the site of the hort field lab. The new location will be the present site of the Union. Anybody know some old vacant lot to put the Union?

## Committees Set to Plan Your Plowboy Prom

Aggies plus April plus girls plus gingham all add up to the sum total of a hilarious evening at the Plow Boy prom. Tentative plans have been made as to the date and orchestra, and all committees are busy making this year's prom the best ever.

Charles Darwin found in his experiments with earthworms that in fertile soil they will produce as much as one-fifth inch of topsoil in one year.

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## STRAUCH'S

at Campus

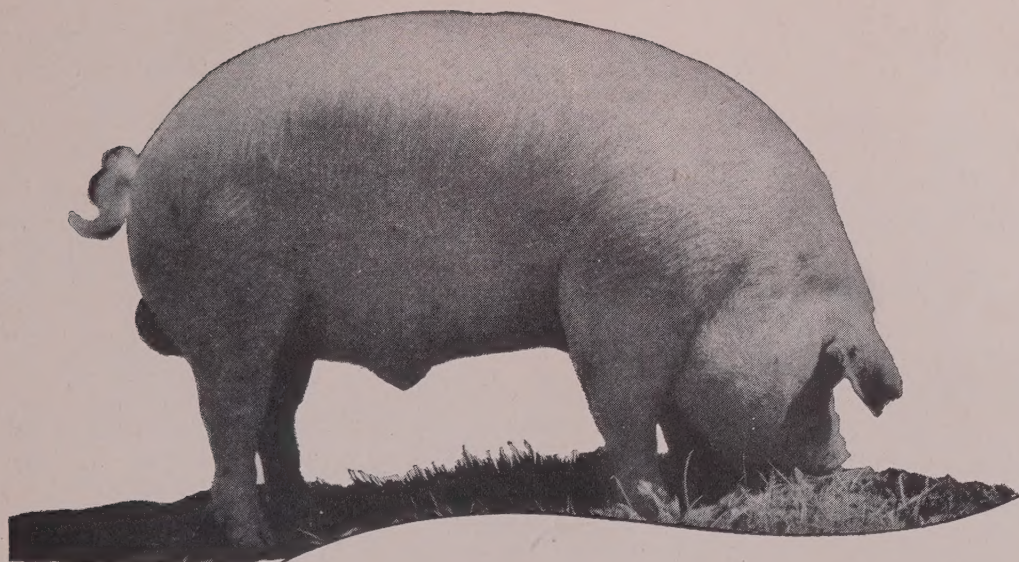
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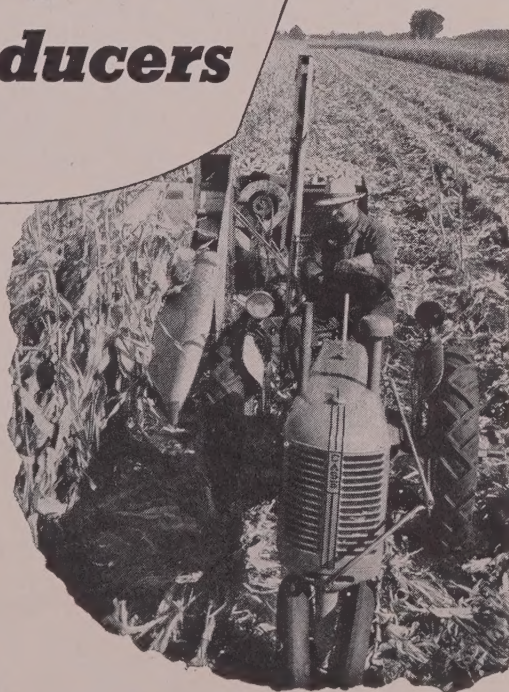


## Set Your Sights on *High Producers*

● This is Prince Valiant, a mighty boar weighing 650 pounds when 16 months old. He sold for \$500—not for his fine looks nor his load of loin and bacon, but for his promise as a sire. He has the build and the blood to boost pork production in countless litters of market hogs.

Fast growth by the pig yields higher production per hour of herd care. Fast work in the field is the way for a man to tend more acres, grow more corn, feed more swine, get a higher yield of pork per hour. That's what counts in farming today—*yield per man*.

Better sires and better seeds add to the yield per animal and per acre. Better machines add to the number of acres and animals per man. Case machines are built a bit better than might seem necessary. Hence they hold down the time and cost for upkeep. As you look ahead to your own farming business, look to Case for equipment that will give you extra years from your investment, extra rewards from your acres and your hours. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



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